

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by O. A. Stevens

The Golden Eagle Again Noted in Ohio.—Mr. Roy Hamilton, of near Kenton, Ohio, set a trap for a bird that had attacked one of his sheep. Although the bird had picked out both its eyes and had made a large hole in its side, the sheep still lived. On February 3, 1938, the bird was caught and found to be a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*). When caught the eagle raised and flew fifty-two feet carrying a piece of wood weighing over twenty pounds. It had a wing spread of six feet. A pair had been seen for several days before the capture; but the mate disappeared. Mr. Hamilton says that twelve years ago a pair of these eagles were observed in the same neighborhood.—KATIE M. ROADS, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Red-throated Loon and Herring Gull in Western Pennsylvania.—At Linesville Lake, Pennsylvania (the sanctuary adjoining Pymatuning Lake on the Pennsylvania-Ohio line), the writer saw a Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) on April 20, 1938. The bird was in winter plumage but a trace of red was noticed at the sides of the throat. Observations were made with a 35x telescope at 150 yards or less and in good light. At one time a Common Loon passed less than six feet from the Red-throated Loon. Mr. A. B. Fuller, of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, saw a Red-throated Loon at the same place on April 10. In ten years of observing water birds, the above is my first record for this species.

On January 3, 1938, I saw an adult Herring Gull feeding in an open field about two miles west of Youngsville, Pennsylvania. The region is quite hilly and several miles from any lake or stream. In this location the bird seemed strangely out of place.—M. B. SKAGGS, South Euclid, Ohio.

Barrow's Golden-eye: A Correction.—In the June, 1923, number of the WILSON BULLETIN. Vol. XXXV, p. 116, I reported the occurrence of Barrow's Golden-eye at Buckeye Lake, Ohio. For many years I have been satisfied that the identification was obviously erroneous, the individual in question having been an immature male American Golden-eye. In this conclusion Milton B. Trautman and F. Dale Pontius, who also observed the bird, are in entire agreement with me. I have seen a number of young male American Golden-eyes in a similar plumage, superficially resembling that of the adult male Barrow's. In such specimens the white of the scapulars is much reduced and the white spot before the eye partially concealed, so that it may be higher than wide. In addition, the mixture of purplish-brown and iridescent black feathers on the head gives a purplish cast in certain lights. This, however, does not approach the brilliant violet sheen of the head of the adult male Barrow's, nor does the white mark extend across the entire base of the bill as in the latter species.—EDWARD S. THOMAS, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio.

Breeding of the Mockingbird in Northwestern Iowa.—In Philip A. DuMont's book, "A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa", the Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) is listed among those species of birds considered as typical Carolinian indicators in the past, but which have recently advanced so far north that they may now hardly be considered as true guides to the northern limits of the zone. Anderson's "Birds of Iowa" (1907) reports a pair as nesting